GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2714
ANSWERED ON:09.08.2001
TARGET FOR HYDRO AND THERMAL POWER PRODUCTION
SURESH CHANDEL

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for hydro-electric and thermal power production in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether adequate funds have been allocated for achieving the target;

(c) if not, whether the Government have sought foreign assistance in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have initiated negotiation with foreign agencies;

(f) if so, the details thereof;
(g) whether the Government propose to promote captive power plants for the betterment of industrial sector; and
(h) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA)

(a) : The details of the capacity addition targets envisaged for the Ninth Five Year Plan were as follows :

(In MW)

	CENTRAL SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	STATE SECTOR	TOTAL
THERMAL	7574	17038.5	4933.0	29545.5
HYDRO	3455	550	5814.7	9819.7
NUCLEAR	880	0.0	0.0	880.0
TOTAL	11909	17588.5	10747.7	40245.2

(b) to (f) : While the Working Group on Power for the 9th Five Year Plan hadrecommended Rs. 2,64,167 crore, the outlay approved for the Power sector by the Planning Commission was Rs. 1,24,526.41 Crores, comprising of Rs. 53,299.41 Croresfor the Central Sector and Rs. 71,227.00 Crore for the State Sector.

The details of the generation projects currently under implementation/ commissioned in the 9th Five Year Plan with foreign assistance are as under :-

Sl.No	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Sources of foreign assistance
THERMAL			

1. Chandrapur TPS, Maharashtra 500 World Bank

2. Bakreshwar TPS, W.B. 3x210 JBIC(Japan)

3. Unchahar TPS, NTPC 2x210 ADB

4. Kayamkulam CCGT, NTPC 350 World Bank

5. Vindhyachal TPS, NTPC 2x500 World Bank
6. Faridabad CCGT, NTPC 430 JBIC(Japan)

7 Simhadri TPS Unit-1, NTPC 500 JBIC (Japan)

8. Assam Gas Based Power Project, Assam 90-100 JBIC(Japan)

9. North Madras TPP, T.N. 2x525 ADB
10. Anpara B TPP St.II, U.P. 500 JBIC(Japan)
11. Neyveli 1st Exp. TPS Unit – 1, NLC 210 KFW (Germany)

HYDRO

1. Koyna St. IV, Maharashtra 4x250 World Bank

2. Kalinadi St. II, Karnataka 3x40+3x50 World Bank & Kuwait Fund

3. Sharavathi T.R., Karnataka 4x60 World Bank

4. Upper Indravati, Orissa 4x150 World Bank

5. Sri Sailam, A.P. 6x150 JBIC (Japan)
6. Lower Periyar, Kerala 3x60 World Bank

7 Eastern Gandak Canal, Bihar 3x5 JBIC(Japan)

8. Teesta Canal, W.B. 3x3x7.5 JBIC(Japan)

9. Nathpa Jhakri , NJPC 1500 World Bank
10. Dhauliganga , NHPC 4x70 JBIC (Japan)
11. Tuirial , NEEPCO 2x30 JBIC(Japan)
12. Dulhasti , NHPC 390 French
13. Ghatghar PSS, Maharashtra 2x125 JBIC(Japan)
14. Purulia PSS, W.B. 4x225 JBIC(Japan)
15. Tehri St. I, THDC 4x250 Russia

(g) & (h) : The Ministry of Power has circulated guidelines on captive power to States, UnionTerritories and concerned Ministries of Government of India in July 2001.These guidelines have been recommended to the States to enable a more liberal framework for setting up captive power plants. The main features of the guidelines are as under :-

1. If captive plant is of hydro or co-generation, such plant, irrespective of its size, may be permitted liberally.

2. If captive power plant is based on coal or liquid fuel or gas such plant may be allowed and capacity of the plant permitted up to 200% of the requirement of industry (if the State is deficit in power).

3. Captive power plant may be allowed if State/SEB or successor entity is unable to supply therequired quality of power. Such a captive power plant can be considered for the uninterrupted power supply to the industry even if the State is surplus in power.

4. If the cost of generation from captive power plant is found to be lower compared to the tariff of the power supply from the Grid, the proposal may be considered after thoroughly examining the cost and tariff aspects.

5. Units in Special Economic Zone (SEZs) and/industrial estates may be allowed to set up captive plants liberally.

6. Banking facilities are proposed to be provided to CPPs. The rates for banking may be determined on mutually agreed terms.

7. Tariffs for purchase of power from captive plants may be determined by SERCs wherever they have been established.

8. Prior approval of SEB has to be obtained for wheeling of power. Wheeling will be done to any service (HT or LT). Wheeling charges may be worked out based on pooled rates worked out by Central/State Transmission Utility of that region.

9. The tariff for sale of power from thermal and hydel CPPs, may be fixed after mutualdiscussion and could be based on pooled variable charge of thermal power stations operating in the SEB plus some percentage of the pooled variable charges as incentive. Tariff could also be based on the highest variable cost in the system or actual variable cost of CPP, whichever is lower and some percentage of the variable cost as an incentive.

10. Third party sale is also permissible with the approval of SEB.